

But is such the case, or anything like it? Then what of your irrelevancies, your mistified and garbled statements? What

COUNTRYMAN. What are they worth in a real and practical view of the world? They become of no value at all, and far manner? Well, indeed, may we be said to publish your name. But to make a complete tale of you upon this point, we will take for granted that even the clearest of our readers would not be able to make heads or tails of it. Does it prove that the intended estate must not be made cheaper and more easy of access than is present? Does it prove that the intending estate should not be allowed to select a piece of land suited to his circumstances, and that he should be proved that he should be subjected to the delays, uncertainties, and dispiriting influence of the auction? And Sir, above all does it prove that a farmer should not be allowed to feed his sheep and cattle upon his unoccupied lands, and that he should be obliged to get some ready money by wool, tallow, hides, &c.—as is advocated by the Land League (free pasturage), and which is the case in America? You must, as a matter of fact, and common sense, admit that it proves the very opposite; for where there is so much to be gained, we have to thank the blind infatuation and unprincipled attempts of Mr. R. W. and his brother squatters to gag the people by telling them that farming will not pay. Truly, if the thing were done for a single year, it would do again you say, "It was bettered." It will be upmost to the interest of the country to see that every man who can earn wages, to give £20 an acre for land that he could do so pleased with than to accept as a gift land which reduces him to the condition of a "ticket-holder," and that he should not be better off to you land-labourers, and you may venture to think that to judge for themselves. But you will not be wretchedly off for arguments, to stop to such special colouring as tickets-of-favour holders. Better, you say, "to pay £200 an acre, and sacrifice the right of free selection at 5s. an acre," you have the right of free selection at 5s. an acre," you have the right of cultivating 5 acres in the 60 in five years, fencing it in and putting up a house to reside in. These conditions are only to insure bona fide occupation, and they are such conditions as will not be fulfilled unless—and much more than fulfilling, if only 5s.—an acre was given. No workman can afford to pay £20 or £1 an acre for land to look at as a mere picture. He is not going to be paid for the while. Certainly they are paying dear for their own land, labourers, and those who wish to establish a land jobbery upon the fair lands of Australia. Of this fact you may rest assured, "New South Wales," that your ruling class are determined to keep the people well properly watched, and well understood. The relation enforces cultivation by contract; buying at auction at 5s an acre enforces cultivation as a matter of necessity, with the glorious alternative of being independent to starve, or to go on with the stomach to refuse your free and glorious independent of cost, to let the drones, but not the working bees of the hive—not the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Buy 50 acres of land at 5s an acre, with that *super* independence and freedom of soul that is the basis of anything else, and you may please to do what you like. It is £250. Select fifty acres, at 5s. per acre; the difference will only be £237 10s. In favour of free selection, it would enable him to clear ten times the amount, *sic*, fence, and new-till the soil, and have a specimen of a ticket-of-leave holder, *&c.* "New South Wales." Perhaps you may condescend to look down from your high pinnacle of sentimentalism, and pardon the Land Leaguers for having been misled by the principles, should they feel a slight diffidence in swallowing your imaginary industry with the minus of £237 10s.

The right of free selection has been tried in America and found to be highly beneficial. One of the great "Wales" says that "this is no argument in favour of its adoption here." That is a mere assertion, and one which you know to be utterly destitute of proof, for none of all reasons—it has not been tried here. One more of your fine-and-dandy theories, "that it is in America," you say, "agriculture is not only profitable, but more profitable than grazing." Why, in the name of truth, do you try such sleight-of-hand work as this? Are you ignorant of the nature of the soil, the policy, or what is it you are driving at? Do you not know that farming and grazing go hand in hand; that the farmer can turn his cattle upon the unsold lands; for your especial information, I will conclude this note with an extract from the words of one who was in England before the Victorian Convention. Speaking upon the free pasturage of the United States, he says—"The farms are generally made upon the prairie, near to the timberland land, for convenience of firewood, fuel, fencing, &c. The abundance of grass, the fertility of the prairies, and the quantity of wild vegetable food for animals, offer an ample subsistence for horses and cattle, sheep and hogs during the summer months. (The ground is covered with weeds throughout the winter months.) The number of these animals a farmer keeps is only limited by the amount of winter food that he raises on his farm. The actual farm is enclosed and used for raising the stock, and the winter grain, or grass for hay, but not for summer pasturage. The great pasturage is all outside, open to every body, and to everybody's cattle; and the abundance and extent of the range is one of the resources of a new country. The object is to let the stock graze wherever it does not run away, as people who have kept them in houses and enclosures are apt to suppose. Why should they? There is abundance of food everywhere."

The mistake is to keep the stock where they have been wintered, and a little salt given them every time they return will gently circumscribe their range within a mile or two from home. In the autumn, or early winter, we bring them into the farm, and feed them through the winter. In the spring, in moderate weather of the winter, they browse about the woods and the skirts of the prairie. Thus are cattle and horses reared in great numbers."

ONE OF THE LAND LEAGUE COMMITTEE.
February 13th.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BATHURST.

BOROUGH (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Cleithre Creek, adjoining the south boundary of Mr. Mackenry's 100 acres: Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532,

this training we find the effect

[illegible]

1817, the average daily attendance being 2692. The number of schools under the Southern Board of Education at the close of 1857 amounted to 47, the average number of scholars being 2525, and the average daily attendance (omitting Saturdays,) 1818; thus showing that about 74 per cent. of those at the schools are

and some change is undoubtedly called for if the present contractors wish for efficiency, civility, sobriety, and regularity in the duties of their servants. Two informations are now filed by the chief constable against two of the drivers, and the cases come before the Bench on Saturday next.

These are the main provisions of the Act. The rest of it consists of the penal and explanatory clauses, with which we have nothing now to do.

As it is clear that a person in England—though not Minister, may be a Privy Councillor because he has, as such, no ministerial functions necessarily to discharge—it follows that none but a Minister should in South Wales be an Executive Councillor, because the latter has the duty and power of appointing to all

5s. per 100 feet, running measurement; 6 x 2,
3s.; 5 x 2, 11s.; 5½ x 2, 12s. Scantling,
4 x 2, 9s. 6d.; 4½ x 2, 10s. 3d.; 3 x 2 and
2½ x 2, 7s. 9d.

The same firm also disposed of a parcel of
Baltic deals at 5½d. to 6d. per foot.

quently had attained the age of 86 years. He held the office of Principal in the abovementioned university for the period of 32 years, and the incumbency of the High Church for about 31 years. He was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland when only 21 years of age. For the last ten years he has been the oldest minister of the Church of Scotland.—*Glasgow Herald.*

National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1494041>

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., at the late festival held in Liverpool, to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, of which he was one of the founders, on rising to address the governors and the boys (the latter of whom he called "Fellow-town-boys"), was loudly cheered. After expressing the pleasure he felt at witnessing the results of the devoted labours of the teachers attached to the institution, he paid a high tribute to the abilities and good feeling of the principal (the Rev. J. F. Howson), whom he believed enjoyed as his reward the gratitude and affection of his pupils. Coming next to the question of the public school system of England, and schools conducted on a basis like that of the Liverpool collegiate, he said: I do not enter into that most important question between what is called the public school system of England, and the schools conducted upon the basis of this great institution, which do not, as a general rule, imply the necessity of removal of boys from the parental roof; but I think we can all feel the difference between the institutions are admirably suited to different classes of society, and that both may find ample and abundant scope in educating the youth of England; moreover, by its own proper functions, satisfy what which it would be impossible for either party alone. I have no doubt that you borrow largely from those ancient and venerable institutions, the sacred fire, if so I may call it, that has so long burned upon your altars; nor have any doubt that these institutions have much to learn from you, and that they likewise, will learn it—that, through the medium of your career and experience in an institution like this, they will practically and experimentally learn the nature and direction of the changes and examinations that they must make in their system, and how when to apply those changes. And if it be the characteristic of change in the educational establishments of this country that it is ordinarily slow, yet we are fully entitled on the other hand to say that it has been almost invariably sure and safe, and that the best of that sureness and safety is that we never perceive a disposition to recede from that ground which has once been made, no unwise and hasty adoption of experiments, an abandonment of which after they have been accepted would entirely shake the confidence of the people in the country in their teachers and in the institutions where they are receiving their education. (Cheers.) I greatly rejoice to think of the manner in which, in the schools of this country, the union of an ancient classical training with those important accomplishments which are demanded by the specific events of the age, and by the various classes of the community, is carried out. I cordially rejoice that the disposition to adopt these extensions is now felt—and I will venture to speak more confidently of the institutions with which I have had the honour of being most intimately connected—in the University of Oxford, and I believe also in the University of Cambridge; and they will, with no reluctant and no laggard hand, be found co-operating with you, and lending you all that is within power of support and assistance; viewing you, not as antagonists—not as rivals—but as co-operators and friends in the great work in which you are so well engaged. (Cheers.) And, from what we have seen and heard to-day, I am convinced, if I need to be convinced, that the mode of teaching here pursued, is not pursued as an object of ambition to the master—not as a mere means of making daily bread—not with the mere view of attaining ordinary popularity; but under the deep conviction that the duties to be done by us all—matter—that the duties to be done by us all—by you who are growing up, as well as by us engaged in its labour and its battle—that those daily duties are matter of record before the eternal throne; and that, as it is, there is nothing more miserable than the destruction of a human soul and its deprivation; and that, on the other hand, nothing in the existence of man is more glorious than the training and developing of the human soul in all its powers and capacities to answer the purpose for which the Almighty has sent us into the world. (Cheers.) I rejoice to think that this institution will be, as I believe it is, an important means of strengthening the connection between Liverpool and the ancient universities of the country. I never visit this great seat of enterprise and commerce without wishing that that connection could be strengthened and extended; for if it could, it would be for the benefit of both parties. The universities cannot afford to loose their hold of a place like Liverpool or Manchester; and we—with very great respect I say it—Liverpool and Manchester cannot afford, without great detriment, to see the destruction of their connection with the universities. (Loud cheers.) The old universities of the country stood in an altered position. They have no longer a monopoly of learning and teaching, and consequently a civil life, many of the most distinguished and accomplished men are, and will be, reared from this time forward, as they have been for several generations, and perhaps in an increasing degree, partly in the universities. At the same time, I think an impartial observer will see that those ancient universities have laid their foundations both broad and deep in the social life of this country, and that, for a long period of it, it will probably still remain true that Oxford and Cambridge will be to our children as they have been to our forefathers, the great fountain-head of mental culture, the pattern and the standard after which others who have to follow and hope to do well, must be contented to copy. (Cheers.) We all know that in cases of this kind everything depends upon this—how high or how low you hold your standard. (Hear, hear.) According to the height of the highest educating body will be the recognised height of schools of this kind. Whatever raises Oxford or Cambridge will raise schools of this description; whatever lowers Oxford or Cambridge will lower these also. And if from these go forth the most abundant and fertilising streams for human culture, then it is an honour, an ornament, and a benefit to Liverpool, that the city has now raised an institution like this, which tends to place the flower of her youth in more vital connection with those ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge. (Cheers.) But, upon the other hand, I trust there are none of us here present who believe that there is a natural or necessary antagonism between the pursuits of commerce and the pursuits of learning. In no period of the world in which civilisation has flourished have there been wanting cities which have exemplified, in a most significant manner, the felicitous connections between the pursuits of learning and the enterprising spirit of commerce and trade; and there is nothing in the egotising character of commerce and its demand upon them, or its influence upon the mental habits of those engaged in trade, which ought to create a difficulty in those who pursue it between their love on the one hand, of religion and duty, or, on the other, of that literature and those ennobling pursuits which add so much both to sweeten the cup of life and exalt its natural and moral tone. (Hear,

hear.) I hope that this influence on the industrial classes will go forth more largely into those great and powerful centres which cultivate commercial enterprises. We should all join in the hope that the great universities of the land may be found practically to associate more largely than heretofore, with what may be called the trading or middle classes of the country. I participate in the satisfaction which, no doubt, you have all felt in seeing these universities during the present year, I may say, at a moment's notice but in all heartiness, and in a spirit not to be mistaken, offer to place themselves at the bidding and command of those who, like yourselves, are endeavouring to organize a plan whereby education might be given in the universities themselves may, nevertheless, be brought to be the test, and may receive the stamp of merit from the authorities connected with the universities. I heartily wish well to such a scheme. (Cheers.) There is one other subject upon which I would venture to say a word, because it is a subject of importance even in Liverpool. I say, even in Liverpool, for I do not think there is a place in the country so independent as Liverpool in the necessity for a demand upon the public service for employment. Such is the march of Liverpool—such the growing extent of its field of commerce—that within a comparatively short period it has quadrupled its population. Such is the rapid extension of that field, that it opens legitimate fields of employment for more hands than can be found available for the purpose. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time, I dare say it will happen that many amongst you will be looking to the public service; and I do wish to see the entrance into that public service put upon a footing more favourable to honourable education and industry that it has been heretofore. (Hear, hear.) It is not satisfactory in my mind that people should go a-begging for public offices; in my mind public offices should not be considered as favour shown to an individual, but as opportunities for rendering useful, arduous, and honourable services to the country. And if there be opportunity for such services, the conferring of these offices should not be held as a matter of favour from the State. That which is called patronage may be a curse and plague upon the country; and I am inclined to think that it is. But, in the nature of things, you cannot get rid of it altogether. There is, indeed, but one way in which it could be got rid of. Our system of patronage is most rigidly employed in the entrance to the public service. If a man wants to get his son into the army or into the navy—into any branch of the civil service, even to a landing watership in the Customs—it is a matter of political begging—a matter of political influence. I say this with great respect, in presence of a member of Parliament, who, I am sure, has had as little to do with this sort of thing as myself. I may be permitted to hope that the day is coming when the basis of entrance to the public service—I do not speak of promotion for merit, for that could hardly be left open to competitive examination—but I trust the day is coming when, as far as regards entrance into the public service for young men, nearly every office that can be named will be held up in the face of the country as the prize for the best candidate who offers himself to gain it. It will, in my opinion, be a great and happy day, amidst all the difficulties that attend this subject, if we can see, as I really begin to believe that we shall see, these offices offered solely as the premiums and rewards of honourable exertion to the boys who, however they may have distinguished themselves by their talents, character, and conduct at school—feel that their natural career lies in the direction of rendering services to their country as the holders of public offices. (Hear.) Alluding to the "vulgar notion" which still prevailed in some quarters that there was an antagonism between corporal and mental excellence, Mr. Gladstone said he trusted that corporal education would never be forgotten in this country, and that many sports would always be practised and encouraged. (Hear, hear.) As a proof that "bookish boys" did not turn out unfit for the practical purposes of life, he related the anecdote of "Old Philo," at the Charterhouse School. The Cartesian, whose studious habits induced his companions to bestow upon him this title—"Philo" being an abbreviation of the word philosopher—afterwards distinguished himself for his courage, activity, and dauntless resolution; and the "Old Philo" of Charterhouse, was Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore. (Loud applause.) Mr. Gladstone concluded by wishing prosperity to the institution.

THE SUEZ CANAL PROJECT.
(From the Morning Chronicle, 22 November.)

No apology is needed for once more directing the serious attention of our readers to the project of the Suez Canal. Its importance and value to the cause of civilisation, of commerce, and of humanity, sufficiently justify such a recurrence to the subject as will cause its merits to be sufficiently appreciated, and its present position and prospects clearly understood by the British public. At the present moment the great undertaking waits only the ratification by the Sultan of the concession granted by the Viceroy of Egypt to M. de Lesseps, in order to the formation of a company for carrying out this magnificent enterprise. By this time the Sultan must be thoroughly aware of the opinions unanimously expressed by the commercial classes of this country in favour of the projected canal, and it is a matter of considerable surprise that his Majesty should permit our haughty Minister at Constantinople so far to influence his conduct as to delay this necessary ratification.

When the mercantile classes of this country have expressed on many occasions their mature and deliberate conviction that the ratification of this canal will confer great benefits upon the commerce of the country, when, too, this opinion is endorsed by the common sense of all classes in the kingdom, it is easy to see that the Sultan of Turkey will greatly endanger the good reputation which he enjoys here, if he hesitates much longer in giving the required ratification to the acts of his Viceroy. England has done much for Turkey. The people of this country have borne without repining the heavy burdens of a great war, in order to protect its independence and integrity; it will be but a poor return for those services, if the Sultan refuses his assent to a project calculated to afford increased facilities for our commerce with Asia and our possessions in the East. Prolonged hesitation on the part of the Sovereign of Turkey will certainly engender in the minds of the English people the notion that they have poured forth their blood and their treasure to support an Ally in a position of independence which he does not possess the courage or self-reliance to maintain, and that the late Czar judged more correctly than ourselves when he declared Turkey to be "the dying man," and his subjects "an offshoot people."

But England was not alone in its exertions to maintain the independence of the Sultan. France

our gallant and generous Ally, shared with us the gigantic struggle with the vast military power and great resources of Russia. There is no "standing policy" on the part of France upheld by its present Ruler, and instilled incessantly into the mind of the Sultan by any French Minister, which is opposed to the construction of a canal between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. On the contrary, the French Government and its people, without exception, are united in favour of the proposed work. Through the medium of the *Conseils G6n6raux* and the Chambers of Commerce, the strongest opinions have been expressed on behalf of the project. Surely the opinions of France deserve to have some weight in the mind of the Sultan. Lord Stratford may be feared and dreaded by the Sovereign to whom he is accredited, but to the people of England, and the Emperor and people of France something like gratitude is due for the exertions which they have made and the sacrifices they have cheerfully borne for the sake of Turkey. Certainly, had some right to be heard, and the opinion of Baron Bruck and of the whole press of the country, which he is a worthy representative, deserves to be treated with something more than the pusillanimous hesitation of the Sultan. The opinions of the Venetians and some other Italian States may not, perhaps, be considered as deserving of much attention by the Porte. But there was a time when the decision of Piedmont was awaited with intense interest, and when the transports conveying the Sardinian army to the Crimea passed the Golden Horn, he would have been a bold man who would have predicted that in a few months afterwards the Sovereign of Turkey, placed more firmly on his throne, would have paid no heed whatever to the opinion of his Italian Ally, on a point which deeply affected their rapidly extending commerce. Add to these, that the Chambers of Commerce of Spain have memorialised the Queen to use her influence with the Sultan in favour of the proposed canal, and that not a country which has been appealed to has pronounced any other than a favourable opinion upon the subject. Still Abdul Medjid hesitates to ratify the concession of his Viceroy.

This continued deference to the theories of State policy of one individual, and disregard of the practical and well-weighted opinions of Europe, place the present Viceroy of Egypt in a most embarrassing position. It is well known how deeply impressed his Highness is with the advantages which the canalization of the Isthmus of Suez would confer upon his country; and with a forbearance which he must appreciate, he has waited patiently for months past for that ratification by his Sovereign of the concession which he has granted to M. de Lesseps for carrying out the work. Such forbearance on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt is so much the more creditable to him, as in this particular matter his position is a perfectly independent one, and he might, if he considered it desirable, act upon the powers which he possesses without reference to the opinion of the Sultan. With a feeling which all must appreciate his Highness, however, prefers that his acts should receive a mark of approval from Constantinople, which is not required to give them either force or validity. If the ratification which is demanded by the viceroys should be much longer withheld, it will excite no surprise, and certainly involve no censure, if the course of patient deference to the Porte, which has hitherto been adopted, should be discontinued, and those rights which belong to him in virtue of his office should be exercised by the Ruler of Egypt.

The principal of the arguments—if such, indeed, they can be called—which have been urged by Lord Palmerston under the name of the "Standing Policy of England" against the construction of this canal, has been the fear of a separation between Turkey and Egypt. It is worthy of consideration how far the persistence of Turkey in its refusal to ratify this commission of the Viceroys may not serve to bring about that very result which is so much deprecated. The Pacha of Egypt feels deeply, in common with every other person of enlightened mind, that in the present era the growth of commerce calls loudly for increased facilities for its development; and that now when time and distance are sought to be annihilated by the scientific discoveries of the age, all unnecessary barriers to international communication ought to be removed. A strip of sandy desert ought not to be permitted to remain a lasting obstacle to the commerce of the East and West, while we are seeking to establish by telegraph an instantaneous communication with our Eastern empire on the Viceroy, and the West, and the other. The Pacha of Egypt is in the present state of affairs an opportunity of rendering his name illustrious, and of making his reign one of the most remarkable among those of the rulers of his country. His predecessors have raised monuments colossal in their forms and eternal in their structure; they excited the wonder of the present day, and useless for their vastness than for the mystery which surrounds the purposes for which they were erected. Not so would be the case of this Suez Canal—it would be a work as great as any which the Pharaohs had raised, and infinitely more beneficial to the world at large. We should regret if prolonged hesitation on the part of the Porte should induce the Pacha to appear even in the slightest degree to entertain diminished feelings of loyalty and reverence towards his Sultan, but it is not in human nature to endure without pain and disappointment the frustration of a favourite and well matured plan, by the imbecility of indecision, or an overweening regard for the crotchety theories of self-constituted advisers. The unanimously expressed opinion of all Europe, a consideration of the embarrassing position of the Viceroys of Egypt, and above all, the conviction which must exist in the mind of the Sultan himself, of the commercial advantages of this canal, will, we are convinced, sooner or later, have the due effect; and M. de Lesseps will have the satisfaction of seeing his arduous and persevering labours rewarded, not merely by the ratification which he now desires to obtain, but by the magnificent spectacle of treasure-laden ships, borne over the desert, on the waters of the Suez Canal.

At Berlin, active preparations are being made for the public festivities which are to take place on the marriage of the young Prince with the Princess Royal of England. The municipality intends to present them with a magnificent console, a beautifully chased vase, and two large candelabra, all in silver. The Prince and Princess are to be received at the Brandenburg Gate, at the entrance to the city, by the different trade corporations, and by a deputation of young girls belonging to the principal families. The trades of the town have already been convoked to come to an understanding on the measures to be adopted. A general subscription has been opened for decorating a chamber in the palace for the Prince and Princess.

DISPUTED RIGHT OF PRESENTATION TO THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

A CASE of much interest and importance to the Episcopal Church in the Colonies was argued, at great length, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 29th of August last, before Lord Campbell, Chief Justice, Mr. Wylie, on the part of the Crown; and Sir Frederic Thesiger, on the part of Eton College. The Court then took time to consider. It has been kept ever since, till the 25th of November last, on which day it was pronounced by Lord Campbell. We annex the Times report, as follows:—

THE QUEEN V. THE PROVOST AND COLLEGE OF ETON AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of *quare impedit*, brought, by the Attorney-General against the Provost and College of Eton and the Rev. John Alexander Clarke (clerk) in order to try the right of the Crown to present to benefices awarded by the appointment of the incumbents thereof to colonial bishoprics.

The case was as follows:—The colony of New Zealand was one of the colonies of the Crown. "Be it remembered," says the provost of the College Royal of the Blessed Mary of Eton, near unto Windsor, in the county of Bucks, and the same college, and also the Rev. John Alexander Clarke (clerk), who are defendants in this cause, that on the 10th day of September, in the year of our said Lady the Queen of a plea that they permit our said Lady the Queen to present a fit person to the church of Stratford Mortimer, in the county of Berks, which is void and is in the gift of our said Lady the Queen. And we, Richard B.-bell, Knight, Attorney-General of our said Lady the Queen, who for our said Lady the Queen prosecutes in this behalf, say that heretofore, to wit, on the 10th day of September, in the year of our said Lord 1840, the said Stratford Mortimer being vacant in fee of the advowson of the said church of Stratford Mortimer, did present thereto the Rev. Henry John Unity Harper, their clerk, who, on such presentation made, was presented to the said church, &c.

To this declaration the defendant College of Eton pleaded a long plea, which in substance stated that they were seized in fee of the advowson of the living in question under a charter and letters patent of King Henry VIII., confirmed by Parliament; and that on the avoidance of the said church, the defendant College of former incumbent, H. J. C. Harper, on the 10th August, 1856, as Bishop of Christ Church, in New Zealand, they, the Provost and College of Eton, presented the said living, presented the other defendant (the Rev. John Alexander Clarke) as incumbent of the said church, and that he was duly admitted, instituted and inducted as perpetual vicar and incumbent of the said church, and that that true it was that on the 10th of September, 1840, the Provost and College of Eton presented the said H. J. C. Harper to the said church, and that the said defendant College of the 10th of August, 1856, as such consecrator, of the said H. J. C. Harper, as such Bishop, nevertheless less, the defendant said, "That the said bishopric of Christ Church was and is a bishopric wholly in part beyond the seas, and not within any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland; and that after the living became vacant," &c. on the 10th August, 1856, the Provost and College of Eton presented the said defendant to the said church, upon which he was duly admitted, instituted, and inducted." To these pleas the Queen demurred, and thus raised two questions for the consideration of the Court, whether or not the avoidance of a living by the consecration of its incumbent as a colonial bishop the Crown had the power to present to the living so vacated; and 2, whether in this particular case the claim was not inconsistent with the original grant of the advowson to the college.

Lord Campbell now delivered the judgment of the Court as follows:—"From the great importance and novelty of the main question raised in this case we have thought it best to reserve the decision until we have the able argument addressed to us upon it by the Attorney-General on one side, and Sir Frederic Thesiger on the other. There can be no doubt that the Crown has the power to present to a living in England to a bishopric in England, the benediction is to be avoided, and it belongs to the Queen to present to the benefice avoided. This is clearly a prerogative of the Crown, whose ever may have been the reason for it, and the Crown has the power to present to the living so uniform usage, and is supported by so many acts of our past writers and decisions of our courts of justice that it cannot now for a moment be questioned. The prerogative is stated likewise to extend to the bishoprics of the colonies, and the doctrine is established in England although held under the Crown of England, that having been immemorially a see of the Church of Man, formerly attached to the province of Canterbury, and now recently to the province of York. Whereas the prerogative likewise extends to the Crown of England incumbent promoted to a bishopric in Ireland he has been considered a question of great doubt. In *Maitory's Quare Impedit*, 113, the learned author says that the prerogative of the king promoted to a bishopric in taking of a bishopric as such, and that not only English promotions to bishoprics in England, but likewise English promotions to bishoprics in Ireland, and vice versa, are subject to the condition of the donor reserving the patronage to the crown, and the doctrine is established in England that the Crown would be entitled to present to the vacancy benefited. S., in *Gibson's Codes*, vol. i., lib. xxxiii. cap. 2, it is said, "Upon promotion of any person to a bishopric in England or Ireland the King has the right to present to the living so vacated, if the living was possessed of before such promotion." On the other hand, Lord Coke (*4 Inst.* 356, 7), commenting upon the case in which the Bishop of Exeter was promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and the King presented to an archbishopric within his diocese, where the archdeacon had vacated on being promoted to the Archbishop of Dublin, says:—"That when the archdeacon was by the King preferred to an archbishopric, the King had the right to present to the archbishopric in respect of the temporality of the Bishop of Exeter, patron of the archdeaconry, and not by any prerogative. And so it is if an incumbent in Ireland be made a bishop in England. The temporality of the see of the Bishop of Exeter is not affected by his becoming a bishop; and in this right alone had the Crown the power to present to the archdeaconry; but if there had been a Bishop of Exeter, in whom the temporality consisted, he, even though the King could have been entitled to present to the archdeaconry the archdeacon being promoted to be Archbishop of Dublin. Lord Coke considers England and Ireland with a view to the 'Session' of ecclesiastical preferment, and not to the temporal jurisdiction of the archdeacon and different churches, although under the same Crown. With reference to this, Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his *Digest*, tit. "*Bishop*" (H. 6), offers stating that if an English archdeacon be created a bishop, the King has the right to present to the archdeacon and citing for this his authorities, adds, "*Dubitatione*" 4 Inst. 356, 7. This doubt seems much strengthened by the Irish statute, the 17th and 18th Car. 2, c. 2, which gives the King the right to present to the vacant holding preferment in Ireland, and from the practice which seems to have followed thereon, clergyman always resigning it before they are promoted to a bishopric, and the fact that the King has frequently taken it necessary further to examine the authorities relating to this controverted question, or to give an opinion upon it; for were the rule clear and undoubted that if the incumbent of a living in England is promoted to a bishopric, the Crown has the right to present to the English living, we think the consequences would by no means follow that the Queen has a right to present to the church of Stratford Mortimer on the Rev. Henry John Unity Harper, who was promoted and consecrated Bishop of Christ Church, the colony of New Zealand, although "the same be within and part of the dominions of our said Lady the Queen." To establish this proposition we may expect some authority, but we find none extant, excepting of some principle which brings such a colonial bishopric into the category of English and Irish bishoprics for this purpose. Express authority there is none. The general decree that if an incumbent is made a bishop, the King has the right to present to the living so thereby vacated, cannot be relied upon; for this evidently was meant to be understood of English preferment, and an English bishopric, and the same writer who lay this down says that the rule does not extend to the promotion of an incumbent of a living under the statute the 21st of Henry VIII., cap. 15. See *Maitory*, 113, *Com. Dig.* tit. "*Bishop*" (U. 1.) Nor has any principle been announced upon which the rule rests in respect of an English and Irish bishopric, and the Queen would apply to this bishopric in New Zealand.

[illegible]

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 White oats, 50 half-barrel 3 00
 Do, 25 do ditto 1 50
 Fresh salmon, in tins, 50 lb 0 04
 Haddock ditto, in barrels, 50 lb 0 04
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 Dried ditto, 1 ditto 0 04
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